THE WEEKLY AMERICAN DAY, on paper the size of the Nationa cribers \$2, Clube \$1 50 per annum

C/1: he American Party, adopted at the session of the National Operail, June 3, 1867.

2st. An humble ecknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decreatedants, in the preservation of the liberties, the miopendence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

State, Federal, and municipal offices or governme temployment. In preference te all others:

"Invertheless,"

(in. Persons boru of American parents residing temporinity abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

6th. No person should be selected for political ste 'on, [whether of native or foreign birth,] who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any toreign prince, potentate or power, or who retises to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

4th. The unqualified ecoegnition and mainterance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraterial good will, between the citizens of the several States, and c. this cad, non-interference by Congress with questions appearatining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the 1 ght of the native-horn and naturalised citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r guiate their demestic and social states in their own mode, a bject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a faced residence in any nucl. Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than Citaens of the United States, under the constitution and laws have a faced residence in any nucl. Territory, ought to admit others than Citaens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A charge in the laws or naturalization, making a continued readence of two r, one years, not hereinbefore provided fax, n indispensable requisite for citaenship lores/cr,

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.
Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 3 a. m., connecting at Refay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.
At 8,30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Belay with the Frederick train.
Kapress at 4,20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

lork.

Un Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 5.15 a.

Un Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.

Care and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Cantral railroads, cars leave Alexandria at ''' a. m. and 8% p. m.

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of high th and D streets.]

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Sainrday at 6½ a. m.

For Ecckville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Sainrday at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 64 a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 45 a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicaville, Md., leave Borsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mail's.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., eparting at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 8 m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

Ng a. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrive

Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Notfolk and Portamouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and at vives at 11% daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Bail closes at 8 ½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m. leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m. tockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

For Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Examples of Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday at 18 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m. and 3 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Past Office Hours.

The office is kept upon for the delivery of letters and papers from S a, m. until S o'clock p. m. except a Sunday, when it is open from S to 10 a. m., and can 4 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to laces within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, emit ance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphis, and intermediate points; connecting at New York with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Westers lines to New Orleans.

Magnatic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th a ticet and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the axisume East and West.

wards, relected upon its and portented the worked

whole amount,

(a) it is singular that the latest totalle of sowia use of measuring time by means of a positive Bermucha in for men with the City of Balti. Inc.

THE AMBRICAN

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1857.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

Wishes to call the attention of all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Speciacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the own carrier or convertive of the own Vers numerous call accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the weater, according to
the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous
are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of
sight from the commencement of using classes in
not being pracisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to
measure the focal discase of the eyes, and such
glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished
with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement
stready obtained, and further solicits the patronage
of these that have not yet availed themselves of his
aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending
the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they
can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Girculars to be had grain, at his office, No. 512
Seventh street, three does from Odd Fellows' Hali,
up stairs.

Circulars to be had grain, at his office, No. 512
Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Halt, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

Wilmington, N. C., June 16, 1804.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend fir. John Tohias as a suitable person from whom as obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of spectacles for a far end near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at might till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

Brooklyn Carropagnic Institution,

BROOKLYN GATHOPARDIG INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose marely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my paticular-with Glasses, to their and my suffice attaintion.

Louis Bauer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Medical Society of Eurgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Boyal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years pass with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gautlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less heaitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than anywe had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without a caning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectsele Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

Lyronsung, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobins's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

Nonroux, VA, July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more mitable Glasses. They are clear, crystaland more suitable Glasses. They are coar, or your-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. Sinkins, M. D.

Sin: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly astisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, Englished, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldward, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light.—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS.

Of Department of State.

Persusuma, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

au 10-47

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN.

The subscriber would invite attention to the following New Goods:
Paris printed Merinous and Wool De Laines, very rich styles, extra cheap.

Pine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at

Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at 37½ cents.
Ottoman Poplins, mixed, plaid, and striped.
2,500 yards Hoyle's English Prints, at 10 cents, usual price 12½ cents.
2,000 yards superior plaid and plain De Bages, at 12½, worth 18 cents.
1,500 yards rich new style figured De Laines, at 12½, richly worth 18 cents.
150 Ladies' white and colored Cornets, at \$1, usual price \$1,95.

180 Ladies' white and colored Cornets, at \$1, usual price \$1.25.

A large lot of Ladies' fine white Linen Handkeichiefs, at \$\frac{1}{2}\to 10\$, 10, and \$12\frac{1}{2}\to 20\$ cents.

20 dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 cents, usual price 50 cents.

20 dozen Ladies' hemstitebed Linen Handkerchiefs, at 25, richly worth 31 cents.

Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 37\frac{1}{2}\to 20\$ cents up. Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great bargaius.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Lagre 101 Swiss and Cambric Collars.

CHEAP EMBRUIDARIES.

Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars.

Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, unusually cheap.

Handsoine Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Black Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefa.

Ac., &c.

Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock b. fore purchasing, as am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT.

349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

norm resuld billing to light the last, if not its

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REmove to the west, offers the stock and fixtures
of his Cigar and Tobacco Store for sale. This is
one of the best stands in the city, being located on
Seventh street, and in its most business part. For
further particulars inquire at No. 398, corner of
Seventh and H streets, of

BLYLES,

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last cleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 10 feet deep, and four stories high became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustous commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present editice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, siry lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Roard of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Masical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Sentinary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

Cht.rcn as parents designate, according furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Directlars, and other particulars, address
H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.

Josiah F. Polk, Egg., Vespasian Ellis, Egg.

MARISLE MANTELS.

ARBLE WORKS.—The Subscriber ber begs leave to inform his friendsand the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mantels, comprising Sienna, Brockedelia, Spanish, Egyptian vein, Italian, and Block Marble, richly carved and plain, of the best quality, newest style, and superior haven, which he offers for sale low for cash.

Also, 20 Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Headstone Slabs; Eastern Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble tile, counter, and table tops; Scapstone; Calcined plaster, \$8 per barrel.

Also as hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and steps, suitable for building purposes.

tone, New 10th Figs.

the invites the attention of builders and others to its a took, and will endeavor te give satisfaction to all the may favor him with their orders.

WM. BUTHERFORD,

On E street, bet. 12th and 13th.

GALLAGHER'S

On E street, bet. 19th and 18th.

GALLAGHER'S

A New and Spiendid Large Oven, Flat Top
COOKING STOVE.

For Wood or Coal. Four Sizes. Nos. 6, 7, 8.9.

GALLAGHER'S SUNRISE AIR-Tight,
Ga beautiful design of a new Flat Top Cooking
Stove, just out.

It is only necessary to say, that after very many
years of experience, and being fully conversant
with all of the various kinds of Stoves which have
been invented on the down-draft inciple, that I
have taken advantage of every wells. ... own improvement that has from time to time been made, particularly in reference to the formation and construction
of the flues, which are always necessary to be large,
and I have tally applied every improvement and
combined them all in the "Sunrise Air-Tight Cooking Stove." This Stove is made very heavy, and is
a good substantial article; I have made them extra
heavy in all the parts where long experience has
proved it to be important, and I can assure my customers that I have spared neither pains now expense
in getting it up; and it will not be excelled by any
stove now known of a similar character; I am onvinced that it will at once become a standard Stove.

I have fully tried them in every way, with WOOD
and COAL, and strongly re ommend them to the
public. They operate in the most satisfactory man-

July 1st, 1856.

THE GREATEST

EVER INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

For Coal or Wood. 13,000 in use. Four six a Nos. 6, 7; 8, 9.

GALLAGHER'S Celebrated Morni g Star, Double Oven COOKING STOVE, it best, the cheapent, most substantial, and most erfect Cooking Stove in the Union.

Thirteen thousand of these Stoves are now in uncessful operation.

cest Cooking Store in the Union.

Thirteen thousand of these Stores are now in coessful operation.

This splendid Cook Store has now been thorously tested during the last four years; they operate in the best and most assisfactory manner. I have fully tried them with wood and coal, and strongly recommend them. They are heavy and very durable, and the design is neat and beautiful. With a moderate fire, this Store will bake three leaves of bread, roast a turkey, boil two dinner pots, broil a beefsteak, and heat the water for washing, all at the same time.

You are respectfully lavited to call and examine the above splendid Cooking Store, "Gallagher's Moning Star."

Patentee:

A. J. GALLAGHER,

July 1st, 1856.

Philadelphia.

For sale only by

C. WOODWARD & SON,

Nait door to C. Woodward's old stand,

I'onn avenue, bet, 10th and 11th ist, No. 318,

N. B. We have also a very large assortment of the latest and most approved patterns of grates, parlor, chamber, dining-room, office and store stores of all sizes, for wood and coal, that the North can fut aish, best suited to this market.

137 Terms—UASH.

TO THE LADIES OF WASHINGTON.

Kefers to Dr. Hogan and Dr. Fairfax, Alexandria,
THE TEN HYDRIAN RECLIFES!
THE Great Eastern Transcea, prepared
in the Temple of liesth, and for ages formed
almost the sole medicine used in the Kas. These
prescriptions are perfectly simple, and may be put
up at any drug storeat a triling coal. Some of them
are particularly applicable in Consumpt on Scrothla, Liver Affections, Impurity of the Blood, &c.
(Bluers remove Syphilla, Secret Dissussea, Rich,
Nervous Disseases, Coaliveness, &c., in an almost incredibly short time. Sent with plain printed directic as, on the receipt of 25 cents.

WM. FRANKLIS,
Box 221, Albany, N. T.

FOR T NTY-FIVE CENTS.

ccipe for making the Won-group Panacea, a cure for almost every is 3f disease, for only 25 cents. It readily selfs for 28 per bottle, and the recipe alone is worth 235. A good family newspaper sent ter me year ustra.

T. Wildiams. New York.

HOUSE AND SKIN PAINTING AND HOUSE AND MEN PAINTING AND GRAINING.

T. PARKER, HAVING opened a Me branch shop at No. 53 Louisiana avenue, (Varnum's Buildings.) between Sixth and Seventh streets, for House, Sign, Ornamental, and Detreppe, (naunally called Freeco.) Painting and Graining, respectfully announces his readiness to do and perform, in an artistic manner, all work entrusted to him. He feels condident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who give him their patamage.

Window Shades, Baistars, Glass Sigus, &c., &c., painted on reasonable teams, and in a workmanlike manner.

- A laying no character to lose, set, previous to the less election. (buth no to be

countries, directed up a conception principal collection, but and a state of the collection of the col

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION

DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT CAN BE CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE Consumption. In all ages it has been the greatent allows the country in the horse and comming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular mutter, allays the congh, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Cousumption is curable by inhabition, in to me, source of unalloyed pleasure. It is us much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. In the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. For the laungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhabition affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this feafal courre, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are deatined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the greatenth and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy care in Consumption. The first came of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs it to prevent the free administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, inhaliation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more povernand certainty than remediate administered through the eatier ystem. The milation of ammonis will rouse the system whose sinting or apparently dead. The odur of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin as few min

ADDRESS

C. W. GRAHAM, M. D., BOX No. 58. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent anction sales, a splendid assortment of Pall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very

and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very reduced prices:

Bargains in Black and Fancy Silks,
Bargains in Stella and Broche Shawls.
Bargains in De Laines and Caahmeres.
Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.
Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.
Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.
Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.
Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.
Bargains in Merinoes and Shirting Cottons.
Bargains in Flannels and Blankets.
Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets.
Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers.
Bargains in Embroideries of every description.
Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at R. G. HYATT'S, No. 349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

\$50.31

ISLAND

PERIODICAL, STATIONERY, VARIETY STORE,

VARIETY STORE,

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland av.

THE citizens of the Seventh Ward and the public generally are respectfully informed that a complete assortment of the leading Monthly and Weekly Papers, Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Eavelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, and Pencils, together with School and Miscellaneous Books, are kept for sale at the above store; also a variety of fancy articles, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfamery, Combs, Ladies' Hoops, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Penknives, Scissors, Looking Glasses, Porte Monaies, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for cash.

Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Yankee Notions, Graham's Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Mercury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Eveniug Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly, Irish News, and Freaman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; all of which will be regularly on hand as early as cisewhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct. A liberal share of patronage from the public is respectfully a dicited.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to Bounty Land, Pension, and other Claims sgainst the Government. Deeds of Trust, Bills of Sale, Releases, and other writing, done in legal and satisfactory style. His office to in immediate connexion with the above store, where all calls for such business will be promptly attended to.

JOHN E BAKER,

General Agent.

JOHN E BAKER

J. M. BURKE,

No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington City, D. C. P. S.—Repairing done in the most nest and sub-WELCH & WILSON.

MERCHANT TAILORS. One door sent of Bunk of Commerce, Georgetown D.C.

JOB PRINTING "THE AMERICAN."

T. K. GRAY,
FASHIONABLE TALLOR,
D Street, one door meet of National Intelligence
Office, Washington, D. C.

yd allami mad siwiit ac pikini ac i

From the American Messenger. Fear of the Lord is his Treasure. Inc. 33: 6.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

What is man's treasure? Hoarded gold, Begirt with fears and cares? Houses and merchandize and lands? They pass to stranger heirs.

Ships? With their snowy pinions spread, They proudly leave the shore; But smitten by the wrecking gale, They sink to rise no more.

Fashion? The butterfly was gay, Ere in the frost it fell. Beauty and strength? The fever's breath Their straw-like trust can tell Fame? On the fickle lip it dies.

Friendship? Alas, the cheat.
Love? Like the dove's soft wing it come
And glides away as fleet. Power? Of the crownless kings inquire,
Who died with none to weep.
A name in history? Who shall read,
Or who the memory keep?

Yet when the strong archangel's voice Time's funeral shall proclaim, And earth and skies, like blackened scroll, Parch in the doorsday flame;

With the true soul to heaven allied, One treasure shall endure, For God's most holy fear hath made That priceless treasure sure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT. The Flower for a Mother's Grave.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PRENCH FOR THE U. S. GAZETTE. In 1809 there was, in the 12th regiment of the line, then in garrison at Strasburg, a Ser-geant of the name of Pierre Pitois, who was one of that portion of half savage, half civi-lized Burgognia, known by the name of Mor-

Pierre was a brave man, according to his Pierre was a brave man, according to his own acceptation of the word; and, as it was usually said in the regiment, he was as tough as leather. He was always the first and the last in a skirmish; he was said to love only two things—the smell of powder at d the hissing of balls. Those who had seen him on the field of battle—his eye flashing, his moustache bristling, and his nostrils dilated, and throwing himself into the thickest of the fight—were wont to say that currage was a fancy. vere wont to say that carnage was a fancy

were wont to say that carnage was a fancy ball for Pierre.

Now, one fine day our friend Pierre took it into his head to address a letter to his Colonel, asking leave of absence, to go and take care of his old mother, who was dangerously sick; he added that his father, who was about 78 years old, and paralytic, could afford no assistance to the old lady. He promised to return as soon as the health of his mother should be restored.

stored.

The Co'onel replied to Pierre Pitois, that the regiment expected every moment to receive orders to join the army, and consequently that there was no hope of dismissal or leave of ab-

Pierre Pitois made no complaint.

A fortnight passed away, and the Colonel received another letter.

Pierre announced to his Colonel that his

mother had died, without the satisfaction of having seen her son. She had desired, as a good and tender mother, to bestow upon him her dying blessing. Pierre this time solicited leave of absence for a month. He professed himself unable to explain the motive of his earnest solicitude to obtain his leave of ab-sence—"it was a family secret." But he most carnestly supplicated his Colonel not to refuse

this favor.

The second letter of Pierre was as unsuccessful as the first. The captain of the poor soldier remarked to him, "The Colonel has received your letter; he is sorry for the death of your old mother, but he cannot grant you the will quit Strasburg."

"Ah! the regiment quits Strasburg! And where is it going, if you please?"

"To Austria. We are going to visit Vienna,

my brave Pitois. We are going to visit vielna, my brave Pitois. We are going to fight with the Austrians. There's some comfort in that is nt there? That's where we are going, my brave fellow."

Pierre Pitois made no answer. He seemed

to be plunged into a deep reverie. The Captain took him by the hand, and shock him soundly. "What's the matter? Are you deaf to-day? I tell you, that, within a week, you are to have the pleasure of fighting the Austrians, and you do not thank me for my good news. Surely, you did not hear me."

"Yes I did, Captain. I understood you perfectly. I thank you heartily for your intelligence."

feetly. I thank you heartily for your intelli-gence, which is really good news."
"How now!" "Really, Captain; then there is no means of

obtaining this leave of absence?"

"Are you mad, Pierre? A leave of absence on the eve of marching!"

"I didn't think of that. We are then going to join the army. At such a time they do not

grant leave of absence?"
"They do'nt ask leave of absence at such a

time."
"That's right. They do not ask it. It would look cowardly. Very well, I won't ask it again. I give it all up."
"That's right, my fine fellow."

"That's right, my fine fellow."

The next day the 12th regiment of the line entered Germany. The next day Pierre Pitois DESERTED. Three months after that, while the 12th regiment of the line, after having gathered an ample harvest of glory, was making a titumphant entery into Stasburg, Pierre Pitois was ignominiously dragged to his corps by a brigade of gens d'armes. Soon afterwards a council of war was assembled, and Pierre Pitois was accused of having deserted, at the moment when his regiment was to meet the enemy, face to face. enemy, face to face.

The council of war presented a singular spec tacle. On one side there was a prosecutor, who

read as follows:
"Pierre Pitois, you, one of the bravest sol-"Pierre Pitois, you, one of the bravest sol-diers of the army; you, upon whose breast shines 'the star of the legion of honor;' you, who have never received either punishment or reproach from your superiors; you have de-serted your regiment—deserted it almost on the eve of battle—and that without the induce-ment of any considerable motive. Whatever motive you may have had, however, the coun-cil demands to know it; for they would be hanny to be able—not to acquit you—(for they happy to be able—not to acquit you—(for they neither ought, nor wish, to do that)—at least to recommend you to the kind consideration of the Emperor."

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On the other side, the accused replied: "I deserted without any cause—without any motive—and I do not regret it. If it was to do again, I would do it again. I have deserved death. Let me be condemned."

Some witnesses came forward, who said, "Pierre Pitois did desert. We know it; but we do not know how to believe it." Others said, "Pierre Pitois is deranged. The council will not coodemn an insane man. It is not to death, but to the hospital, that he cught to be sent."

Very little argument was necessary to induce the council to adopt the last recommendation; for there was not one of them who did not corsider the desertion of Pierre Pitois as the result of one of those singular movements of the human mind, which it is impossible to comprehend, but which all at some time see.

Meantime the accused showed himself se simple, so logical, in his perseverance in demanding a sentence—it was with such an audacious boldness that he proclaimed his crime—repeating incessantly that "he did not repent of it."—that he did not even regret it,—the firmness with which he demonstrated it, appeared so much like brayado, that it was impossible to exhibit the desired elemency, and he was accordingly condemned to death.

When this sentence was read to Pierre, he did not even frown. He was carnestly besought to ask for pardon. He refused it positively.

As every one imagined that there must be some mystery at the bottom of all this, it was resolved to postpone the execution of Pierre Pitois for some time. The prisoner was re-conveyed to the military prison, and informed that, as a special favor to him, he would be allowed seventy-two hours to present his petition for pardon. Pierre shrugged up his shoulders, but made no other answer.

About the middle of the night preceding the day fixed on for the execution, the door of Pierre's cell turned sofily on its hinges; a subofficer of the young guard advanced to the side of the bed on which the prisoner lay, and, after having contemplated him for some time, he awaked him. Pierre Pitois stre

that friend."

"Thank ye, comrade," said Pierre, gruffly.
"Have you nothing to say to me?"
"Nothing."
"What, not one farewell to your sweet eart—your poor sister?"
"Sweet heart and sister! I never had either."

"For your father?" "I have no father. Two months ago he

"I have no father. Two months ago he died, in my arms."

"For your mother?"

"For my mother!" said Pierre, and his voice underwent a deep and sudden change.

"For my mother! Ah, comrade, do not utter that name. I assure you I never hear it—I never whisper it in my heart—without being moved to tears; and, at this moment, it seems to me, if I should speak of her—"

"Well, what?"

"Well, what?"
"I should weep, and to weep is unmanly;
to weep," continued he, with increased earnestness, "when I have only a few hours to live, ness, "when I have would be cowardly." "You are too severe, comrade; I have

thank God, as much courage as any man, and yet I should not be ashamed to weep in speaking of my mother."

"You," said Pierre, seizing earnestly the hand of the under officer, "you are a man, you are a soldier, and you would not blush to

"In thinking of my mother? No, certainly not; she is so good, she loves me so much, and I love her so much, too."

"She loves you? You love her? Oh, then—then I will tell you every thing. My soul is full, it must have vent; and however strange may appear to you the sent ments which animate me, you will not laugh at them—I am sure you will not. Listen, then, for what I am about to say to you is most true. Man is happy at the moment of death, if there is some heart to which he may open his own. You will hear me kindly, and you will not laugh at me? Will you?"

"I hear you, Pierre; the dying man can excite no feeling but commisseration and sympathy."

"I hear you, Pierre; the dying man can excite no feeling but commisseration and sympathy."

"You must know, then," said Pierre, "that from the hour of my birth 'there was never but one person whom I really loved, and that was my mother; but her, her I did love with all my unind and my strength—never man loved human being as I loved her. When I was a mere child, we comprehended each other's looks. To my heart she was myself; and to her heart, I was herself. I have had neither lover nor mistress, not even a friend; my mother was everything to me. At length, when I was told that I must quit her, I was in despair, and declared that, even though violence were used, I would not be separated from my mother alive. Yet with one word, she who was a holy and a courageous woman, changed all my resolutions. 'Pierre,' said she to me, 'you must go—I wish it to be so.'"

"I knelt before her, and said, 'mother, I will go.'"

"Pierre," added she, "you are a good son, and I thank God for it, but the duties of a son are not all those which a man has to discharge; every citizen owes himself to the country.—She calls you—obey! You are to be a soldier; from this moment your life is no longer your own—it is your country's. If her interests claim that life, do not hesitate. If God should will you to die before me, I should indeed, weep away every tear of my heart; but I should say, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord,' Go, then, and if you love me, do your duty."

"Oh, the words of that saint I hear them yet sounding in my ears. Now the duty of a soldier is to obey, every where and always.—Every where, and always i have obeyed. It is, therefore, to go right ahead, through every peril, without hesitation, without reflection; and right ahead have I gone, through every peril, without hesitation, without reflection. Those who saw me marching steadily forward, with balls flying about me, exclaimed, 'There goes one who is truly brave.' They

serve being enthy under many present, wallend